

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be
directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1864.

The evidences multiply of Lincoln's downfall. It was a wonderful selection, in the beginning. How the attention of a nation could have concentrated upon a buffoon, who had never displayed any quality of statesmanship, but who was known among his neighbors as a coarse and vulgar clown, whose highest conception of behavior was the indulgence of a ribald and obscene jest. It was a fit winding up of the career, when the United States made Lincoln President. When the Roman Empire was put up for sale by the Pretorian Guards, to be disposed of to the best bidder by public auction, the Government was not more surely on the decline and hastening to its fall, than was the worn-out Union, when all the elements of corruption, male and female, black and white, united on the elevation of Abraham Lincoln to their mastership.

Didius Julianus, a vain and wealthy old man, with the title of senator, became, the purchaser. Whereas Salustianus had offered five thousand drachms to each soldier, Didius went one thousand two hundred and fifty higher, and the Empire was knocked down to him amid the universal shame, grief and indignation of the citizens.

Between this character of Roman infamy and Lincoln, there are many points of resemblance. The prime characteristic of each was vanity mixed with low cunning, depraved taste, indifference to human suffering, and contempt of virtue. Over the dead body of the frugal Pretorian, the Roman trader spread his magnificent feast and amused his chosen guests with the dice and dancing; just as his prototype, the renowned Abraham, beguiled the hours when he trod the field of death after the carnage of Gettysburg, with doggerel minstrelsy.

But Rome did not for long endure the shame of such a mastery. War followed throughout the empire; the faithless Pretorians, in the hour of danger deserted their buffoon master, and suffered him to be beheaded like a common criminal. The signs are auspicious of a coming doom to this new Julianus. Already Chase the pious and awful Chase, has left the council board, to be screened himself in the coming day of destiny and to help on the settlement against his late employer. And now Stanton takes occasion to make a quarrel with one of his fellows, and he too quite the slinking craft. Meanwhile others, heretofore of the champions in the family, openly declare war, and Winter Davis, whose ronegado biography will make a volume of the set wherein will be recorded the lives of Andy Johnson, John Baxter and others who have barely betrayed their country—Winter Davisant Wade now make a manifesto to show how great a tyrant and oppressor is Abraham Lincoln.

The New York Herald, heretofore a supporter of the Administration and oftentimes the veriest eulogist of Lincoln's egotism, now denounces him as the "most egregious failure," and a numerous faction, which does not recognize the nomination, is loud and blatant, calling for a new convention to put upon the track some beast of blood less cold than Abraham's. While on the other side in yankedom, another party, heretofore crushed down and prostrate, is now coalescing its various fragments upon a nucleus of peace, and erecting a most formidable opposition, right in Abraham's teeth. All the signs betoken the success of this latest combination. Soon its full front will be displayed, and we shall see its form and development.

To us it will be a matter of sharp study, when the day of retribution commences on the wrong doers.

A frog fell out of a block of sandstone which some workmen were breaking at Johnstown, Pa., a few days since. The stone was known not to have been disturbed since it was quarried, thirty years ago; and how long the frog, which was squeezed as flat as a cent, had been in it before that can only be a matter of conjecture. Immediately on falling out, the reptile began to swell and move, and in a short time became quite lively.

We have known just such politicians. You may well flap up in solid rock and squeeze them 'as flat as a cent,' but take the rock away and they come to life again and "swell" as usual.

The Vote at Washington.

A correspondent gives us the following vote given at Washington. He says: "A detachment of Co. G, 10th Regiment, 19 men, gave Vance 19, Holden none. A detachment of Co. B, same regiment, 27 men, gave Vance 26, Holden 1. So you see the old Tenth sustains by its loyal votes, the high reputation she has won by her fighting qualities. The citizen's vote was 75 for Vance, Holden none."

OAK ASHES WANTED.—Persons having Oak and Hickory Ashes which they are willing to dispose of, will do us a great favor by sending them to this office, for which a fair price will be paid. Any one in the country having any on hand which they will sell, or any one who is willing to undertake to collect some for us, will please make the fact known by letter. We use it, instead of Potash, for making lye to wash the ink off the type.

In answer to an Inquirer the Richmond Sentinel says:

We are informed, upon inquiry at the proper department, that the "successor of a retired officer" takes rank from the date of approval. We understand there are no vacancies.

The late Capt. Edwin V. Harris.

Among the many thousand noble martyrs that have fallen in this sacred struggle for independence and self-government, none have performed their duty more faithfully than the young and gallant officer whose name is at the head of this paragraph. At the very beginning of hostilities, then about 19 years of age, he left College, volunteered as a private in a company from his native and patriotic county of Cabarrus, and went with the first troops that were sent from the interior to the defenses of the lower Cape Fear. After remaining there a few months, wearied with the monotony of garrison life and longing for more active service, he requested and obtained a transfer to the gallant 4th North Carolina—one of the ten Regiments, that from the first had enlisted for the war. At this period he was tendered a Lieutenantcy, which he again declined, preferring to do his whole duty, in the ranks. He was with the 4th, under the brave Colonels Anderson and Grimes, in all the hard campaigns and battles of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, never once failing in any duty.

Attracting the attention of these and other officers for conspicuous bravery, skill and the most self-sacrificing spirit, young Harris was urged to take a command for which he was highly qualified. He finally consented and was appointed 1st Lieutenant of Co. C, 46th Reg't N. C. T., Col. McAfee, and was placed in Gen. Ransom's Brigade. With this gallant brigade he went, next, through all the fiery trials at Bull Run, Plymouth and in front of Richmond against the enemy under Grant. He served in the battles and in the trenches around Petersburg, still safe in the fiery storm, till on the 30th July, in the daring and successful charge of our troops to recover the works temporarily lost that morning by the explosion of the enemy's mine, he received his first and fatal wound, by which he was instantly killed, bravely fighting at the head of his Company, of which he had become the chief officer.

Highly gifted and carefully educated, Capt. Harris had won the love and admiration of his comrades in arms—faithfully served his country to whose cause he had devoted his life. He did honor to the distinguished and patriotic family who have made such dear and costly sacrifices in this bloody war, and by whom his memory will ever be fondly cherished.

The War News.

The late Richmond papers say that Grant has sent away to the Valley of Virginia a very considerable portion of the army of the Potomac, which has been operating on "this line all summer." It is not, however, yet possible to say positively whether he designs to abandon entirely his position before Petersburg. We do not think he will abandon it until the presence of every man he can muster is imperatively demanded else where. In the meantime such of his force as is left on the Appomattox will keep close in their impregnable earthworks, hang away pretty regularly at Petersburg, and thus keep up a show of besieging that town.

It is very clear what are Grant's plans in the Valley. He proposes to menace Early with a heavy force in front, while he sends down from Alexandria or Leesburg a heavy column, probably consisting of a corps just detached from the army at Petersburg to run through one of the gaps in the Blue Ridge, turn our flank or strike us in rear. This is a very pretty plan, if it could be carried out. From the general aspect of affairs we feel authorized to entertain the hope that the seat of war will at no very distant day, be transferred from the neighborhood of Petersburg. Those who consider Grant's army committed to "fighting it out on this line all summer," do not bear in mind that Grant, in making this declaration, was directly opposing the advice which he himself has just given. We and the world understood him to mean a straight line drawn from Gettysburg to the city of Richmond; but he may now say he had reference to a line which might be drawn in countless zigzags, and over such an extent of country as might be demanded by the exigencies of the military situation.

Prince-George Court House has been burnt by the enemy.

THAT AFFAIR AT MOOREFIELD.

We are at length able to state the material facts of the unfortunate affair at Moorefield, Hardy county, Sunday week. One of our cavalry brigades of General Bradley Johnson's command was surprised and routed at Moorefield, and lost four pieces of cannon. The effect of this disaster was to cause the retreat of the whole of our cavalry towards the Valley. The Yankee papers say Averill took five hundred of our men prisoners, dispersed the balance into the mountains and pursued them twenty-five miles. From this statement we feel sure that our loss in prisoners did not exceed two hundred and fifty. As to dispersing a large cavalry force into the mountains, and then pursuing them twenty-five miles, it is too obviously absurd to comment upon even though we did not know that there was not the least foundation for the statement. What were left of the sloping headed brigade may have taken to the mountains, and we dare say they did wisely. Following them would doubtless have been found too much of an uphill business to have been kept up twenty-five miles.

From the New York Herald. Change in the Command of the Army.

WASHINGTON, August 2, 1864.
It is currently reported that arrangements are in progress for again changing the command of the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Meade is not mentioned in connection with any other command.

The reaction consequent upon the anticipations of a great victory at Petersburg, caused by the accounts first received of the success which attended the commencement of the assault, has created a feeling of temporary despondency which is not warranted by the actual situation. Although that assault proved a failure, yet it does not by any means end the campaign. One of the principal causes of the hesitation on the part of the troops which led to the disaster, was the belief that had been possession of the soldiers, that the hill which they were expected to take, and which they could have taken, and which commanded the rebel works and the town, and could have been held, had been previously mined by the rebels. For this reason the troops could not be induced to finish their work, and a demoralization was created which lost the fruits of victory when it was within their grasp.

General Grant's confidence in final success is not lessened by this reverse, and it can only delay, not defeat final victory.

The communication signed "Nabush," has not the writer's name accompanying it, and is excluded under our uniform rule.

We publish below the reply of the Confederate to the article in a late number of the North Carolina Standard, signed by the late opponent of Gov. Vance. As we gave to the public the offer to fuse, we now give the refusal.

"The North Carolina Standard."

Mr. Holden in his issue of yesterday publishes an address under the above caption. He sets out by saying that he is neither dismayed nor depressed by the result of the recent elections in this State. *Quare*. What could depress or dismay a politician, who, as he thought he was clutching the topmost round of the ladder, missed his hold, and fell to the bottom in order to commence climbing the perilous height *de novo*? If Mr. Holden has spoken truly, he is certainly a most remarkable man, and his name will go down to posterity and be recorded in history, as that of one who had his political head cut off and did not feel it. This declaration of Mr. Holden reminds us of what a certain Baptist Minister told us when we were quite a youth. He said the common tortoise, or turtle, was so tenacious of life, he was clearly of the opinion, that if one of the order of *testudinate* had his head chopped off and the same was instantly sewed back, the animal would survive and suffer little inconvenience from the decapitation.

Mr. Holden next assures the readers of the Standard that he has been a "sound and true Conservative" ever since 1860. But he omits to say that he made Herculean efforts to split and divide the party. He should have said this by way of "indicating the truth of history." He says, he will never "fuse" with the "Destructive party," and that nothing shall separate him from Conservative principles, or from the Conservative party. If he had been animated by this feeling six months ago, he would have been saved the humiliation of the most glorious defeat any man ever received in North Carolina.

Mr. Holden says he will hold "the sword in one hand and the olive branch in the other"—the sword for the Destructives, and the olive branch for all good and true Conservatives. He says nothing about having a "sword" and a "live branch" for the enemy. We think we understand what he means by the use of such language, but so far as we are concerned, we are not disposed to accept the "olive branch," unless he who tender it gives tangible proof of an honest determination on his part to sustain the Confederate Government in all rightful and constitutional measures for prosecuting the war until our independence shall have been established; and unless he give the administration of Gov. Vance a cordial and hearty support. The Conservative party has sustained Gov. Vance by the large majority any man ever received in the State, and so man is "a good and true Conservative," who will not declare his willingness and purpose to give his administration a cordial and hearty support.

Mr. Holden says his views have undergone no change with regard to the prosecution of the war and negotiations for peace. We were in hopes he had abandoned his Convention heresy; but it seems not. He reaffirms his faith in the Leach Peace Resolutions. But we think Mr. Holden indicates a change of mind on the peace question, by publishing the dream about the duration of the war, that appeared in the Abingdon Virginian.

Mr. Holden says: "The Standard will continue to be devoted to the rights of the people and to the independence and sovereignty of the States;" but he says nothing about the independence of the Confederacy. We consider this rather significant. He says he is opposed to a "dictatorship" or a "monarchy." On this point we entirely agree with him, and we know of no man in the Confederacy who does not entertain the same sentiment.

As the election is over, Mr. Holden promises to devote his paper to "news, literature and science." Let the "Illustrated Mercury" look to its laurels. Verily, Mr. Holden is a remarkable man.

The following compliment to the Southern Express Company, is from the pen of "P. W. A.," the correspondent of the Savannah Republican:

"The people in Georgia and Alabama can now realize the great inconvenience resulting from the interruption of the railway lines and postal communication of the country. I do not know what the government, the army and the people of Virginia would have done this summer, when the railways were cut, but for the Southern Express Company. This company not only surmounts difficulties, at which the agents of the government stand appalled, but it actually keeps up some sort of mail communication in spite of the sword of the public enemy and the torch of fire brands. It carries papers from one newspaper office to another, when the post office has ceased to operate; it delivers valuable packages when all other means of transport have ceased; it receives and transports packages of food and apparel to the soldier in preference over all other freight; it has entered into an arrangement by which it is required to convey all funds belonging to the government to any part of the Confederacy, and for the safety of which the company is responsible. The government has not lost a cent out of the many hundreds of millions of dollars entrusted to the company. Indeed, the Southern Express Company is a public benefactor. It is indispensable to government and of incalculable advantage to the people. Its agents and employees are really agents and employees of the government, and are rendering more important service to the great cause where they are, than they possibly could if they were in the field."

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT DAY.

Two hundred and fifty shots were fired at Fort Sumter during the last twenty-four hours, closing Wednesday evening. Private Faircloth, Company D, 32d Georgia, was severely wounded Tuesday night, by a fragment of a mortar shell, and one or two others slightly wounded. About twelve o'clock Wednesday, a large side wheel transport, with a signal flying, came from the South, and passed the bar going North. The gunboat Pawnee, which was outside the bar, answered the signal, when the transport sailed in close to the Pawnee, several small boats from the fleet then communicated with the new steamer, after which she took her departure and again sailed North.

Battery Wagner opened fire upon Battery Cheves Wednesday afternoon, firing twenty-two shots, which was returned by Cheves, firing eleven shot.

Five shots, two of which were fire shells, were fired at Castle Pinckney during the afternoon by Battery Gregg.

Sixteen shots were fired at the city. There was no further change of the fleet.

—Courier of Saturday.

Late News from the North.

THE MILITARY SITUATION NORTH AND SOUTH THROUGH YANKEE SPECTACLES.

The New York Herald of the 8th (for which we are indebted to a friend) has a leading editorial on the military situation North and South. It says:

The war drags along heavily. It is August and General Grant is still held at bay at all points around the extensive circle of earthworks which shut him out from Petersburg and Richmond. It would appear also that General Lee is confident of holding his defenses with half his available forces, if we may judge from the numbers detailed to protect his communications, to harass the Maryland and Pennsylvania borders, and to threaten the rear of Washington. Intelligent and patriotic men are beginning to ask desponding questions. Rebel sympathizers are boldly preaching a degrading peace on the basis of a Southern Confederacy as inevitable. They tell us that Washington is in greater danger than Richmond; that Petersburg is stronger than Sebastopol; that Grant's diminished army is powerless to do anything against the invincible army of Lee, and that, to cap the climax of our misfortunes, a ruinous financial revolution will be our punishment if we no longer persist in the prosecution of this wicked war.

A dollar greenback in Wall street is worth about forty cents in gold—a serious depreciation. We all feel it. Still we must be content to wait till we hear it.

The Herald then proceeds to preach hope and encouragement, and tries the old game of crying out that "the rebellion is on its last legs." It says: "The rebellion is really now in its dying struggles, and that it cannot survive through the coming winter. We place no reliance upon the blundering administration at Washington. We look to General Grant to the armies under his command, and to our co-operating naval forces, East and West, for this great consummation. The administration meantime is too much absorbed in the dirty work of the Presidential campaign to do anything but throw embarrassments in the way of Gen. Grant."

LETTER FROM DAHLGREN'S FATHER.

The New York Herald has a long letter "in vindication of Colonel Ulric Dahlgren, from his father." Dahlgren's father labors very hard to try to make it appear that the order found on the person of his son, directing the assassination of the President and Cabinet and the sacking of Richmond, was a "forgery." He claims to have a photographic copy of the document, and declares that it is not in the handwriting of his son; and finally charges that the whole story was a "base trick of the rebels," and "an atrocious imposture." The old man tries to save the reputation and name of his son by a system of the most bitter and violent denunciation of "the rebels."

THE DISASTER BEFORE PETERSBURG—A CANDID CONFESSION FROM A YANKEE SOURCE.

For once in our life we must give the New York Tribune credit for the following remarkably frank and candid confession of Grant's disaster before Petersburg. It is not only interesting as telling the truth, but valuable as exposing the falsehood and deception by which the Yankee papers try to conceal the defeats and reverses of their armies.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 3, 1864.
Twilight yesterday was not dark enough to hide the shame of the true soldiers of the army of the Potomac, kindled by the reading of the first accounts in the New York city papers of the last attempt made to take Petersburg by storm. The displayed headings—"Explosion of a Mine Under the Rebel Works!" "A Battery of Sixteen Guns Blows Up!" "The Grand Assault on the Rebel Defenses!" "Three Tiers of Earthworks Carried!"—provoked exclamations of astonishment muffled under mortification and sorrow. Genuine news from Petersburg! Why, oh, why did people take the ink, that made the lie that gave to false journalism in New York its last sensation, was not yet spread on the types, while every drummer-boy and eagle-driver in the army of the Potomac knew that a crowning disaster and a crowning disgrace had happened to it, and the number of our killed, wounded and missing was whispered among them to be five thousand.

Three tiers of earthworks carried! Aye, carried as the Red Guard carried precisely in that way. You murdered denizens of July 30, the hands of love or of patriotism that seek your remains must go down full faithless. "Glorious News from Petersburg!" A skillfully engineered volcanic upheaval of the fortified earth, that should have opened wide to the Ninth corps the gates of victory, was converted by imbecility and cowardice into a yawning crater of a volcano which swallowed up with the casualties of battle, five thousand men. "The Grand Assault on the Rebel Defenses!" Why, oh, my poor friends and brothers, why, oh, my poor friends and brothers, men at the North, the very orderlies around headquarters enquire of each other in undertone if somebody is not to be hanged for that affair Saturday, and the negro who blacked boots and wait tables, criticizes the crime and blundering of the 30th, with the feeling which the useless destruction of soldiers inspired, and the impatience of men who witness the wanton waste of success and opportunities.

No; Grant's perfectly devised plan of drawing the bulk of Lee's army out of Petersburg by a feint movement upon Richmond from the North bank of the James, and his plan opening a passage for his troops into Petersburg; by overturning with gunpowder the rebel works nearest his own lines—each wise, each feasible, both perfectly successful—have both been defeated and wasted by subordinates. I tell no secret when I say that Grant wrapped himself in silence on Monday, and that his heart was gnawed at by disgust and rage—and the statement of this fact is the measure of a great soldier's appreciation of the misconduct which turned an accomplished victory into a disgraceful and ruinous disaster.

What was the affair of Saturday? I shall tell it only in the outlines, for it is my desire to do no wrong, yet my determination to tell the truth. So, until I gather the sure facts of the case, I will only say generally, that the commander of the corps charged with the duty and intrusted with the coveted honor of making the assault, did not accompany the troops that led it; that not a commander of a division of the corps accompanied the troops; that the work which their absence thus discredited and impaired was left entirely to brigade commanders; that the charge made by the leading forces was not supported for three quarters of an hour; that when the support came up to and entered in the crater produced by the explosion of the mine, it found it full of the advance, in a necessarily disordered state; that the delay in supporting the leading charge gave the rebels time to recover from

the confusion and terror caused by the explosion; to gather opposite the breach all their available force; to drive back into the crater the force that had advanced beyond it; to train upon the fatal pit all their artillery; to rain into it a fire of musketry, grape and canister that tore remorselessly, and without the possibility of error of aim, the solid mass of wriggling, heaving, twisting, crawling, helpless soldiers, black and white, that, intricately intermingled, jelled all attempts to tactically extricate them. The survivors crawled out of the hell-hole one by one. The rebels swooped upon the pit before it could be emptied. I am assured that we left in it of dead and of wounded and captured, and have under treatment this side of it of wounded, 5,000 men.

Schedule of Prices in North Carolina—Continued.

In expressing our dissent from the schedule of prices established by the Commissioners of North Carolina, for August and September, we but yield to the urgent solicitations of some of the largest and best farmers of Wayne county. In assessing these prices, the Commission is in ignorance of the spirit and temper of our people or evince a reckless disposition to disregard them. Before the schedule for August and September was published, the farmers of Wayne county were selling their wheat at the government at three dollars and fifty cents per hundred, and were perfectly satisfied with that price. Some of them now declare they do not desire more, and say they could make an independent fortune by raising and selling oats at that price, even if paid in Confederate money at its present value. Our farmer, who shall be nameless for the present, sold and delivered to the government one hundred thousand pounds of his present crop of oats at \$3.50 cents per hundred, and thought himself well paid. But his neighbor now comes and demands seven dollars and fifty cents per hundred, not because he thinks the oats worth that money, but simply because it is the price established by the Commissioners. Thus the farmer who came forward, like a patriot and honest man, and supplied the government with oats when it needed them and could not procure them elsewhere, loses by his patriotism and willingness to supply the government with his spare produce, the snug little sum of four thousand dollars. When this man has produced or provisions of any sort to spare hereafter, the Commissioners have taught him to load them up and abide the result of their next meeting, with the almost positive assurance that his hoarding will be repaid by higher prices. What a commentary on the wisdom of our Commissioners!

But that provisions, or provender, or clothing of any sort should have been advanced in price, in the face of an improved currency and an abundant crop, is more than we can account for. "Currency bills" may be passed from now till the day of judgment, but the Commissioners of Appraisement for the State, in a moment and by a simple stroke of their pen, will regulate themselves pleasantly over a bottle of wine, neutralize all their effects. In vain will Congress seek to improve the currency, by diminishing its circulation, or by any other process, while the Commissioners for the State assess the value of skilled oats at seven dollars per bushel, or of sheep at ten dollars per head, and while other things are assessed in this proportion.

The circulation of our currency has been diminished by one half. The remaining half has been taxed thirty three and one third per cent. We are speaking loosely, but approximately the truth. From these and other circumstances the value of our currency is exhausted one-third. The appearance of an abundant crop in North Carolina was never more promising. Confidence in our government and in our ability to conquer our independence was never before, at any period of the war, so firm or so generally entertained. And yet under all the encouraging facts and circumstances, prompting men to reduce the price of provisions and other commodities, and to cease devaluing and oppressing each other and the government, which latter is but themselves, at last, the Commissioners have unwisely increased the prices of every thing which constitutes the sustenance of men and beast; and which are indispensably necessary to support the army, and keep the machinery of our struggling government successfully in motion.

We appeal to the farmers of the State to take their own direct interest and duty into consideration, and following the example of the farmers of Virginia, to hold meetings at once, in every town and county in the State, and resolve that they will not fill their purses with a worthless currency, by demanding the exorbitant prices assessed by the commissioners from the government, or from the poor at home among them.

We invoke the press of the State to take up this subject and discuss it before their readers. We confess our inability to do it justice. There are others editors in the State whose education and habits of life eminently qualify them for the elucidation of such subjects. But if neither the farmers, nor these editors of the State to whom we refer, deem the matter worthy of their attention, we will indulge the conclusion that we have taken a wrong view of the matter, and consequently will cease to press it further on public attention.—State Journal.

Have you seen the Mississippi Cane Pipe, Steff man? If not, hunt him up and procure one of his stems. They are beautiful and a decided luxury to "puff" through. He will be in Raleigh a few days longer.

For the Confederate.

Brig. Gen. W. G. Lewis.

MESSES, EDITORS.—Knowing that the friends and comrades in arms of Brig. Gen. W. G. Lewis would like to know something positive in regard to him I take pleasure in informing them, through your paper, that his wound is doing well under the skillful treatment of Dr. Mallett, of Chapel Hill. The wound was made by a minié rifle bullet nearly through the calf of the left leg. R. H. L.

Two or three parties of aliens have been captured while attempting to escape to the enemy at Petersburg, and we learn that many more have gone to Carolina to avoid Gov. Brown's enrolling officers. Such conduct will be considered very reprehensible, but is it worse than that of those native citizens who are physically able to do military duty, and who yet skulk from service under every flimsy pretext in a time like the present? As for the aliens who are unwilling to defend the country that has given them protection, and in which many of them have made fortunes, let them go. The Confederacy can do without them, and we will not have them to feed.—Savannah News.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered "according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. TAYLOR, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia."

From the Virginia Valley.

RICHMOND, August 16.—Col. Mosby reports, officially, that he attacked the enemy's supply train, near Berryville, on the 13th inst., and captured and destroyed 75 loaded wagons, taking over 200 prisoners, including several officers, and between four and six hundred horses and mules, upwards of two hundred head of cattle, and many other valuable stores. A considerable number of the enemy were killed and wounded. Mosby lost two killed and three wounded.

A Duel at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Aug. 16.—A duel was fought this morning near City Point, between Daniels, the Editor of the Examiner, and Elmore, of the Confederate Treasury Department. Daniels received a flesh wound above the ankle. The difficulty grew out of a publication in the Local column of the Examiner, on the 1st inst., of a detective to suppress certain facts injurious to the reputation of a high official in the Treasury Department. (So the dispatch reads.)

Northern News.

RICHMOND, August 15.—A special dispatch to the Whig, from Petersburg to-day says the Washington Chronicle of the 12th has been received, which contains full accounts of the recent explosion at City Point. It says the explosion was the most terrific of the kind ever known in the history of gunpowder. Two barges loaded with ammunition of various kinds which had been moved to City Point, were blown to atoms, with all their contents, consisting of about three thousand barrels of shot, shell and canister, and buried in all directions, amidst volumes of black smoke, and an avalanche of broken timbers. A new warehouse, 400 feet long and 50 wide, on the wharf, filled with commissary stores, was shattered into fragments. Adams' Express office, adjoining the government buildings, and a train of cars, were also destroyed. Fifty four persons were killed and one hundred and eight wounded.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Aug. 15.—This evening two warships and five gunboats crossed Dog River Bar, coming up within two miles of the obstructions and opened fire for three hours on our batteries and gunboats, doing no damage. One gunboat replied handsomely; the batteries silent. At sunset the enemy hauled off.

A special dispatch to the Register, dated Oxford, August 14th, says Chalmers dashed into Abbeville and whipped the enemy, capturing 75 prisoners and parading the enemy five miles. The enemy attacked and were repulsed. Our loss, five killed and twenty-five wounded. The enemy's loss, fifty killed and wounded and forty prisoners.

Firing was heard in the direction of Fort Morgan this morning.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, August 16.
The Yankees are unusually demonstrative on New Market road below the city to-day. It is reported they are attempting a flank movement which will probably lead to active operations in that quarter.

The enemy's cavalry advanced on the Charles City road this morning to White's Tavern, seven miles below the city. A force of Confederate cavalry engaged them and severe skirmishing continued until the afternoon, when they drove the Yankees back several miles. No further particulars.

Just So.—Blower swears that any man who would undertake to cast a slur upon our State authorities, for the prompt manner in which they ordered our gallant militia to drive Grant from our doors, deserves to be kicked to death by a jackass, and that he would like to do it.—Punch.

New Advertisements.

Lumber for Sale.

THE subscriber has quantities of Lumber for sale, at his Mill, fourteen miles South-east of Raleigh, to-wit: Weatherboards, 1 1/2 plank, 3/4 plank of pine, oak plank of 1 1/2 to 3 inches thick, maple scantling 4 1/2, poplar plank, 6, 8, &c. aug 16 2t

Found!

A DOOR KEY, in the streets of this city. The owner can get it by paying an advertisement, on application at THIS OFFICE. aug 17 2t

Wanted.

OLD Hoop-skirts, from 1/2 of an inch wide to 4 1/2 inches in width and upwards. I will give seven dollars per pound. Apply at aug 17 2t

THE regular meeting of the Soldiers' Relief Society, will take place this evening, at the residence of Mrs. Atkinson, at 8 o'clock. aug 17 1t

\$100 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from me on Monday last, PREW. ROY, aged 40 years, and EMILY, aged 18. Both are very black and stout made. They are probably making their way to the Eastern part of the State, where they were brought from. I will give the above reward for their confinement in jail, so that I can get them. BENJ. ELLIS, Concord, N. C. aug 17 2t

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NORTHERN VA., August 10, 1864.

(Extract Special Order No. 188.)
I, Major L. C. Latham, 1st N. C. regiment, will proceed to North Carolina for the purpose of securing the arrest and return of all men of his command who are absent without proper cause and authority. He will establish a rendezvous at some central and convenient point, will communicate with and request the assistance of the enrolling officers and such other officers as may have it in their power to aid him, and as soon as he has accomplished all that he can expect in the performance of the duty, will move with such of his men as he may have collected to the regiment, wherever it may then be. He will report his success every twenty days, by letter, to the commanding officer of his brigade and to these headquarters. By command of Gen. E. E. Lee, W. H. TAYLOR, A. A. Gen.

Goldboro', N. C., Aug. 15, 1864.

In compliance with the above order, I have established a rendezvous at this place. All men absent from the command without proper cause and authority, are urged to report here immediately. Such as do not voluntarily report, the enrolling officers will arrest and send to me. Such officers of the 1st N. C. regiment as are absent from their command, will immediately send me their present address. L. C. LATHAM, Major 1st N. C. Reg't. aug 17 4t

BOOK AND JOB WORK
Neatly executed at THIS OFFICE.